The Eleventh Five Year Plan provides a framework to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. It aims at making employment generation an integral part of the growth process and devise strategies to accelerate not only growth of employment but also of wages of the poorly paid. The Eleventh Plan document approved by National Development Council has proejcted that 58 million job opportunities on Current Daily Status are likely to be created during the Eleventh Plan period. Besides, Government of India is implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes in both rural and urban areas to increase employment opportunities. Some of the important ones are-Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY); Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP); Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005.

Steps have been initiated to identify and implement systematic reforms in administration of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) so as to facilitate closer interaction with the industry in order to improve quality of training, make the graduates better employable and help them earn decent wages.

Child labour

3192. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures taken to check increasing incidents of child labour have failed to achieve their targets;

(b) whether any project for education of child labour is being run by Government in various States;

(c) if so, the details of the procedure being followed for implementation of said programme at local levels;

(d) whether the work related to locating and verification of child labour is being carried out through NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether many complaints have been received regarding discrepancies in identification and verification of child labour in various States; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove these discrepancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir, However, Child Labour is a socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering the children working in hazardous occoupation/processes.

(b) to (e) Government is implementing the Scheme of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 250 districts of the country for the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are admitted into Special Schools where they are provided with accelerated bridging education, vocational training, stipend,

nutrition and health care facilties etc. Funds are released to the District Child Labour Project Society headed by the District Collector. The District Collector, implements the Scheme including the worik related to the survey of child labour with the help of selected Non-Government Organisations. Government is also implementing the Indo-US Child Labour (INDUS) Project in 21 districts of the country. In addition, a Scheme of Grants-in-aid to voluntary organizations for running special schools for child labour is also being implemented in the districts, which are not covered under NCLP/INDUS Projects.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Employment opportunities in organised, manufacturing and service sectors

3193. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed figures showing employment opportunities created in the organised, manufacturing and service sectors during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the corporate investment led growth is not leading to any significant improvement in employment for the masses; and

(c) whether Government furnish comparative figures of employment created in the *organised, manufacturing and service sectors during the pre and post UPA Government* periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Details of employment in organized manufacturing and organized service sectors as on 31st March during the years 2001-2005 collected under Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment and Training are given below:

Year	Employment in organised manufacturing and organised service sector (in million)		
	Manufacturing	Services	All Sectors
2001	6.43	17.97	27.79
2002	6.22	17.76	27.21
2003	6.00	17.72	27.00
2004	5.68	17.34	26.44
2005	5.62	17.36	26.46

Large organized establishments prefer to go in for capital-intensive technology of production in order to raise productivity level so as to be more competitive in the market and for maximizing their profitability This is corroborated by data published in the Annual Survey of Industries that showed decline in absolute number of persons engaged in organized manufacturing sector from 9.54 million in 1996-97 to 7.87 million in 2003-04 when average annual growth rate of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 5.5 per cent and growth of manufacturing sector was even higher than 5.9 per cent. Further, employment intensity of registered units also indicates that an investment of Rs. 0.72 lakh is required for creation of one employment in micro, small and medium enterprises sector as against Rs. 5.56 lakh in the large organized sector.